considerably toward the elucidation of the

pointing to managers of this description.

One of Kelfer's Tricks

at the cost of the public treasury. All attempts to go

This scurry trick of the Speaker may temporarily pre

vent a thorough examination of the gas monopoly, and of the methods adopted by its managers to shut out competition in every form. But it will draw public atten-

tion to Keifer for abusing the trusts of the Chair to pro

tect a rich corporation, which is believed to have cor ruptly used its power to overcome every effort at ad

verse legislation.

All the monopolies at Washington represent franchises

have been fingrantly violated in every case.

When appeal is made to Congress against these abuses

they are treated as this gas monopoly has been by the protecting care of committees having the subjects in charge. The Chairmen and others become the attorneys of the corporations as a thin disguise for corrupt job-

bery, and as a result of this injustions system the Treas

The Howgate Mystery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Gen. Hazen of the Sig

nal Service does not hesitate to say that he believes

the Government officials whose duty it is to see tha

offenders are punished would only do their duty, Capt Howgate could be had. The belief is strong that the \$140,000 Howgate stole is

only a part of what would be uncovered were he to be brought to trial. His escape and the security he has en-

Government officials, are believed to be thus explained

Gen. Hazen expresses the prevalent belief that Howgate is not wanted by Government officials, whose duty it is

Many believe Howgate is in Washington, and not un-

thown to persons supposed to be hunting for him.

Is the Department of Justice the right name for the

The Spirit of Plunder Still Alive.

money on the rivulets and creeks of the last sea

money on the rivulets and creeks of the last session; bill has stimulated the California stateman and some others to retain the bygoing for more. It is the old spirit of recklessness and robbery which characterized the eighteen million steal of last session.

A Post Office on a Cattle Rauch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Ex-Postmaster Bush of Raton, Col., testified to-day in the Star route trisi that his income as Postmaster had been \$12 a year. Business

was brisk at Raton. A grazing company had brought an immense number of cattle into the valley, and most of the people had moved into other counties. The Court—Post offices are established for men, not for

Death of Clark Mills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Clark Mills, the sculp

tor, died this morning, in the 68th year of his age. He was a plasterer in his youth, but became a sculptor when

was a plasterer in his youth, but became a sculptor when he was 20 years old. His first important work was a bust of John C. Cathoun, which is in the City Hall at Charleston. Congress awarded him the commission for the equestrian sature of Jack son, which stands in Large ette square, near the White House. He received \$20,000 for the statue, which was cast from cannon captured by Jackson. He received \$50,000 from Congress for the colossal equestrian statue of Washington which was unveiled in 1903. In 1903 he cast in bronze the statue of Liberty, from Crawford's design, which now orowns the dome of the national Capitol.

To Amend the Trenty with Gormany.

washingron, Jan. 12.—The House Commit-tee on Foreign Affairs will offer a resolution to the House asking the President to make a more liberal treaty with the tierman empire, in place of the treaty now existing. Under the present treaty American citi-zens have been wromafully forced to hear arms, while in other cases individuals have evaded the duies of Ger-man illuming by carrying papers of American citi-senship when they had no right to them.

Recovering Conscience Funds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- J. M. Hurst of the

or assumption, Jan. 12.—J. H. Hurst of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, recently received \$3:0 from an unknown source, to be placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of the conscience rund. He kept the money, though he informed Secretary Folger he had received it. The Government has taken steps to recover it.

Treasurer Polk's Successor.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.-Atha Thomas of Wil-

The Ice Harvest Began.

Tsov. N. Y., Jan. 12.-The ice harvest in thi

Senator Ferry's Opponent.

The Earthquake in Southern Tilinote.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Despatches from the southern part of the State say that an earthquake was generally felt all over that section yesterday morning. It extended into Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The House Commit-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- A new River and Har

thing we have!

ury and the taxpayers are fleeced outrageously.

session is very much lessened.

Amusements To-day Academy of Music Concert. Hunnell's Muneum—Hondway, corner 9th st. Chiebering Hull-Matines. Convert. Buly's Thendre-the Would and the Woulde's. Matines. Fifth Awaims Thendre-Fail is a Fop. Matines. Vanne I Benter-Fus in a Fog. Matines Stohe Dime Huseum -75 Borery, Sienad Opera Mouve - The New Magdalen, Majines, Haverly's Themtre - Fritz Among the Gypsics, Mali Madison Square Theater Young line Upsick, Maintee, Madison Square Theater Young line Withrap, Mal. New American Museum—120 Chellan St. Malines, Marken The White Slave, Malines, New York Mesterum—120 Rowery, San Francisco Minuteris—Readwar and Diket, Malines Standard Theater—Jointhe, Malines,

Theater Comique McSerler's Inflation Tona Postage Theater Muliam's Picti The Cantae-The Queen's Lees Handkerchief. Makines, Thalin 7 heater - William Teli. Malines Union Nquere Theatre - A Paristan Humanca. Matinus Waltack's Theatre Orfs Matines. Window Theatre Le Voyage on Sulass. Matines.

The Misuse of Investigations.

Investigations by the Legislature are use ful only so far as their results furnish guidance to wise legislative action.

Last winter the Legislature of this State, through various committees, investigated a number of subjects of public interest and importance. Before the session ended, the facts which were elicited, in almost every Instance, amply sufficed to indicate what measures of reform were necessary. Very few such measures, however, were enacted into laws.

In other words, the Legislature, having got the information which the committees were Intended to gather together, made very little use of it.

Now, at the beginning of a new session, there is a good deal of talk at Albany of continuing or renewing various investigations. Assemblymen and State Senators like to come down to New York and live at grand hotels, in luxurious style, at the expense of the people. The function of inquisitor gives each man a sense of power which legislators like. If there are any venal representatives at Albany, they work every investigation as a gold mine; and the lobby smiles with satisfaction at the prospect of each new one.

The true rule for the Democratic majority in the present Legislature is to pursue every investigation far enough to make wise laws in regard to the subject matter it involves. Then let the members go to work and make

Extradition for Libel-A New Depart ure by Gov. Cleveland.

News comes from Connecticut that a citizen of New York has been arrested in that State and sent to this city on a requisition from Gov. CLEVELAND charging him with the crime of libel. The statement has also been published that Gov. WALLER says the requisition was complied with, if at all, by his subordinates in office, and without hi sanction.

Is not this the first instance in which any Governor of a State has demanded an al leged fugitive for this offence?

A careful examination of all the cases cited in the best treatise on inter-State extradition has failed to disclose a precedent for a requisition from one Governor to another asking the surrender of a person charged with libel.

It is easy to see why such demands have not heretofore been made. Libel is deemed a criminal offence only on the theory that a defamatory publication tends to provoke a breach of the peace. Now, a breach of the peace cannot very well be committed in the State against a man who has gone out of it; and the facility with which suits for libel may be turned into mere persecutions for private and personal ends has doubtless led to the conclusion, so generally adopted in practice, that it is not one of those crimes for which the Executive cought to demand the rendition of an alleged offender.

The matter of making the demand is discretionary with the Governor. For the resers, he should decline to exercise the power in cases of libel. Nor should be exercise it In any case where a criminal charge is employed only for the purpose of collecting a

If Mr. CLEVELAND will reflect on this subject and examine the history of New York in relation to extradition between the States. we think he will agree with us. Especially worthy of study is the correspondence i the Virginia fugitive slave case in which Gov. SEWARD declined to comply with a requisition from Virginia.

An Extraordinary Judicial Proceedings One of the Justices of the Supreme Court

belonging to the Sixth Judicial district of this State, the Hon. DAVID L. FOLLETT, heard arguments at the Windsor Hotel is this city on Thursday in a very important railway litigation. In an action brought in the name of the

People against the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Consolidated Railway Company the Attorney-General seeks a dissolution of the corporation, Mr. LESTIE W. RUSSELT himself appeared with Mr. George F. Com-STOCK as counsel for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Mr. E. WINS-LOW PAIGE, formerly Deputy Attorney-General, and Gen. THOMAS H. HUBBARD. The principal question involved is the legality of a consolidation which the defendants have endeavored to effect.

Manifestly this was a case of public in terest and importance, and one in which the arguments should have been publicly heard even if the Judge might lawfully hear them in private. But the law, as thus laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, does not seem to have left the matter to judicial discretion

" The sittings of every court within this State shall be public, and every citizen may freely attend the same, except that in all proceedings and trials in cases for divorce, on account of adultery, seduction, abortion, rape, seasuit with attempt to committrape, criminal conversation, and bastardy, the Court may, in its discretion, exclude therefrom all persons who are not directly in terested therein, excepting jurors, witnesses, and or

It will hardly be denied that this statute is mandatory; yet we learn from our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, that reporter of that journal was excluded from his room by Judge FOLLETT during the argu ment on Thursday, although clearly entitled to be present:

"When a Fines reporter entered the room and took seat he was told that he had no right to hear the pro-ceedings. The reporter courteously maintained that, a sittings of State courts were public, he was advised tha porter in a threatening and offcusive way and roughly exclaimed, 'The Judge has told you to leave; now get out.' Judge Follart continued: 'This is not a State court, but a private room to a hotel, and this is a privat Bearing of opinions and argument by counsel. The re-porter urged his right to remain according to law, but professed his intention of leaving if the Court insisted on it. 'I do,' replied Judge Folley, and then added sar

The distinction which Judge FOLLEY sought to make between himself as a court and himself as a judicial officer not actually engaged in holding court, is fallacious. Only as a court does he possess any power to dis-

solve the defendant corporation. Asy and all arguments intended to affect his action in that regard must be addressed to him as a court, and considered by him as a court. Therefore he was holding court to all intents and purposes and within the meaning of the statute, as it seems to us, and he had no right to exclude the public from the hearing.

Considering the judiciary of New York as a whole, we believe most of the Judges to be capable lawyers and honest men. We are not disposed to attribute improper motives to any of them, even when their course calls for adverse comment, if other views will account for their action. While, therefore, there may be no occasion to question the good faith of Mr. Justice Potterr, it is impossible to excuse a plain violation of the spirit of the law on his part, such as indescribed by our contemporary; and we may add that a repetition of such conduct would demand a more severe judgment than one sacribing what he did on Thursday to a mere mistake of law and lack of judgment.

There have been too many of these private judicial proceedings in which the Attorney General of the State has appeared as counse There should never be another.

Henry S. Harris Again.

The Fourth district of New Jersey is strongly Democratic. Two years ago it elected HENRY S. HARRIS, an alleged Democrat, to Congress by a majority of 4,173 votes HARRIS was an experiment, and he turned out badly. He proved to be nothing more or less than a river and harbor jobber sailing under Democratic colors.

When HENRY S. HARRIS ran for redection last fall we advised the Democrats of the Fourth district to vote for the Republican candidate rather than for the recreant and unworthy Democrat. This advice was taken HARRIS'S heavy majority of two years before melted away to his great amazement and his Republican competitor, Capt. BENJAMIN F. Howey, was elected by a majority of mor than 600

It may be remembered that a similar thing happened in the Third district. Mr. MILES Ross, another giver and harbor Democrat, now world-famous for his friendship for Cheesequakes Creek, was also decisively repudiated by his Democratic constituents.

Nobody supposes that the politics of the Third and Fourth districts have changed. They are still Democratic strongholds. In November, 1884, they will probably give large majorities for the Democratic candidates for the Forty-ninth Congress; but the Democratic candidate in the Fourth district will not be HENRY S. HARRIS, nor will it be MILES Ross in the Third.

We are informed that Mr. HARRIS has served notice upon Capt. Howey that he intends to contest the seat in the next Congress to which Howey was elected. We suppose Mr. HARRIS hopes that the Democratic majority in the Forty-eighth House will take up his cause for party reasons, and unseat Hower and put him in.

Fortunately, there is little prospect of this. We have no reason to believe that HARRIS will have the support of the Democrats of his district in the attempt to unseat Howey. They cannot afford to throw away the good they have done. HARRIS'S defeat followed close upon his disgrace; and his defeat by Democratic votes was one of the most salu tary incidents of the November elections.

The Presidential Succession-An East Solution of the Problem.

The Presidential Succession bill will presently come up for discussion in the House of Representatives, and that body will undoubt edly refuse to strip its presiding officer of the right now secured to him by law to discharge the functions of Chief Magistrate in certain circumstances and for a brief period. The weak point in the existing statutethe sole ground for urging at this time a reconstruction of a law which for almost r century has commended itself to the good sense of the country-is the failure to provide against an emergency in which there might be no such political entity as a Speaker of the House to fill the vacancy in the Presidential office. Now, is not this one defect usceptible of a very simple remedy, which shall render operative the manifest intention of the framers of the present arrangement and shall at the same time avoid such a radical and sinister change as the supersession of elective officers by Cabinet functionaries in the order of succession to supreme executive power? We will point out an easy and obvious method of escaping the grave blunder to which we should be committed by the bill which has passed the Senate, and which virtually empowers a President to designate

his own successor.

Let us first set clearly before us the only situation in which the law now in force would be at all likely to prove defective. By article section 4, of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the Congress shall ssemble on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day. As a matter of fact, the Congress has not exercised the power here given to change the date of meeting; but the President, by virtue of the power conferred on him by article 2, section 3, has occasionally convened them in extra session. Such ar extra session, however, is an exception, and not the rule; and the practical result of the regulation first mentioned has been that during the period between March 4 and the first Monday of December in the first and third year of each Presidential term, there

has often been no organized House of Representatives in existence, and therefore, of course, no Speaker to assume the place as signed to him by law in the order of Prosidential succession. Such was notably the case in 1831, when there was neither a President of the Senate nor a Speaker of the House to take the position of Chief Magistrate in the event of Gen. ARTHUR'S follow ing or preceding President GARFIELD to the grave. Then, for the first time, our people swoke to the predicament in which they might be placed by an oversight in the ex isting provisions; but it is significant that the defect and the popular demand for its correction have been made a pretext by najority of the Senate for a total transformation of the law, in a spirit alien to that of the Constitution, and apparently inspired by a profound contempt for popular elec tions. It was predicted in the Convention which framed the Constitution that such would be the attitude of Senators, who are under no direct accountability to the people in all questions involving a choice between appointive and elective officers. But it could never have been foreseen-for otherwise the contingency would have been guarded against in the Constitution-that Senators would endeavor to give the Presi

guided, or corruptly influenced. It is left for the direct representatives o the people in the lower House of Congress to make good the sole important deficiency n the present regulation of the order of suc ession to the Presidency. Let the House of Representatives call upon the Senate to join with it in using the power conferred by the Constitution to pass a law insuring the contiquous existence of Congress as an organ

dency itself, like a Consulate or a country

Post Office, to the appointee of a single

man, whose judgment may be weak, mis

THE TARREST AND CONGRESS.

semble and complete its organization when There will be No Legislation on this Subject the preceding Congress expires. The work WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. The conflict of views of organisation over, Congress might adthe marching and countermarching for posi-tion on the tariff question, create a strong journ until the ensuing December; but meanwhile there would have been created probability that it will go over to the pext see the political entity-a Speaker of the House ion. Taking the tariff out of the next Presi of Representatives contemplated by the law iential canvass comports not with the ideas of determining the succession to the Presidency party leaders, more especially on the Republi Such a step would at once remove the prinan side. A settlement now would destroy ar saue. The favorite Republican idea is to keep he tariff an open question. They are prepar ny to raise the banner of protection.

cipal objection to the existing law; ind.vd. the only objection which has had any weight upon the popular mind. It may be said, Strongly tainted as are leaders like Kasson lowever, that the Speaker, although chosen with liberal or free trade views, the dominating at the earliest possible moment, might die or power in the party goes in the opposite direct be disabled before the occurrence of a vation. This influence on the Republican side will be exerted to place their political opponents cancy in the Presidency, and that it might accordingly be well, while refusing to tamper with the present order of succession a enti-protection. With this intent, and this far as it goes, to add one or more persons to only, in spite of the efforts of the Kasson divison to agree upon a tariff this session, the Rethe list of possible successors. In case, therefore, of the death or disability of the Speaker, publicans almost in a body, it now seems, wil onsent to nothing more than to mancenvre for the duties of President should devolve upon the senior Representative in Congress. position in the ensuing Presidential canvass. This policy will be in accordance with the

The first thing to do, however, is to rectify the oversight in the law now in force by providing for the continuous existence of a Speaker of the House, so far as that end may be reached by organizing each new Congress immediately after the expiration of its prede-

lasd body: Each new Congress should as

Unparalleled Damages.

A verdict of \$75,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage is something startling It is the largest ever granted, the Judge who tried the case says, and, so far as we remember, he is right. The resort to suits of this kind must therefore receive new encouragement, even when the chances of success may not seem great to any one who is ignorant of the chivalry of juries. On these juries, it must be remembered, are fathers of daughters, and the recital of the wrongs of the fair plaintiff appeals to their honest sympathies and excites their righteous indignation. They take the case home to themselves, and imagine what their action would be if one of their own daughters was wronged and deceived as the plaintiff in this case had been.

But, whatever may be said of the ways of juries in suits like that of the young Miss LIVINGSTONE against the man FLEMING, no right-thinking person will regret that the victors fellow was severely munished. He deserved to suffer. According to FLEMING's own story, told in his defence, his conducwas vile to the most shameful degree.

And yet the wealthy secundrel had the effrontery to say that nearly all men in New York were doing just about the same thing; that is, that they were prowling around the city seeking opportunities such as those he himself took advantage of, to his cost, as it has turned out. Doubtless there are libertines of that sort here, and not a few of them rich, like FLEMING: but they are desti tute of honor and of manhood, and deserve the scorn of the decent community.

The heavy verdiet against FLEMING should frighten the dissolute and cowardly gang. and put them on their guard against their own wicked propensities.

Mr. FLOWER's excellent speech on the proposed constitutional amendment giving the President power to veto separate items in ap propriation bills, has been published in a conveniont little pamphlet and is largely circulate ed among the people.

The amendment in question is a measure of great importance. It ought to be enacted with-out delay. No party interests are involved in it, and Congress ought to be unanimously in its favor.

For various reasons Mr. FLOWER is entitled to the gratitude due to a faithful public servant: but he has done nothing more useful than the introduction of this amendment and his luminous argument in its favor

The old Emperor of Germany made a very humane remark in ordering a second contribution from the imperial fund for the sufferers by flood. The old Kaiser said it was "intolerable to him to think of the hundreds shivering from cold and hunger while he was sitting in a warm room." If the old Hohenzollern will hereafter carry out, in all the ways of life, the principle that underlies his excellent remark. Christians who have ever put in practice the Golden Rule of the Founder of Christianity.

The triumph of EDWIN BOOTH as Hamles in Berlin is indicated by the despatches that give the views of the leading papers there. German scholars and German theatregoers are great students and critics of SHAKESPEARS's play of "Hamlet," and Mr. Booth may well be proud to have roused their enthusiasm over hi impersonation of that perplexing Dane.

The great BELT case is to be tried over again in London, though it has just had one of the longest trials ever known in an English court. The question at issue is whether Mr. BELT, who advertises himself as a sculptor, can really make all by himself those works of ar heads. The man who said that Mr. BELT. all alone, could not make them, was condomned by the jury to pay \$25.000 for his opinion. But Mr. BELT is not to get his money unless the first verdict is sustained in a second trial.

We cannot believe the report we hear from Louisville that Mr. HENRY WATTERSON thinks of being a candidate for Mayor of that city. The idea is too absurd. It is inadmissible We hope the citizens of Louisville will succeed in electing a good Mayor, but they must not be so forgetful of what constitutes their chief distinction as to think of taking Mr. WATTERSON away from his present post. What other man could edit the Courier-Journal? And hor could that powerful organ properly criticise the acts of the Mayor if Mr. WATTERSON was the Mayor himself? It will not do.

Those who know Central Park only in its summer dress would have been surprised and day. Brilliant sleighing parties flashed alone with tinkling music, while the skaters made the low hills around the lake echo with sounds of merriment. New Yorkers do not often have such a carnival of winter sports, but when the opportunity does come they know how to en-

Mr. St. CLAIR McKELWAY of the Albany Argus will make an excellent Begent of th University.

The State of New Jersey is greatly exerpised over the question of railroad taxation. Gov. LupLow discussed it at length in his mes sage a few days ago, and it forms the subject of the report of a special committee of the New Jersey Assembly which has just been pub lished. This committee, which was ap-pointed last winter, intended to consider the taxation of other corporations also, but it found that it had all it could do in lealing with the railroads alone. The committee, like the Governor, thinks that step should be taken to compel the railroads to pay more taxes, and that new legislation is needed It would have the taxation of railroads placed in the hands of a Commission. As the questions involved are next to be debated in the Legissture, it is evident that this is going to be an interesting winter in Trenton.

Danger to the Connecticut Orster Beds. GREENWICH, Jan. 12.-Starfish have appeared GHERNWICH, Jan. 12.—Startish nave appeared in great numbers on the oyster beds in our harbor and other places along the Sound shore. The ovetermen are greatly alarmed, as these seh, if allowed to remain, soon destroy the bysives. Many oystermen have been binsy for weeks taking the self-from their leds. The famous Bridgeport natural beds have been attacked by the gest. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA SAFE. The Dun Defeating the Appointment of Otm

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The people of this District owe a debt of gratitude to THE SUN for ts consistent and valuable defence of their rights and interests against the oppressions o Frantism and the corruption of many Rings. They have greatly suffered, but they have been obly and disinterestedly defended.

The nomination of John F. Olmstead as Commissioner of this District is the greatest out Grant nominated Boas Shepherd for Governo of the Territory. They both belong to the same tribe of Ringsters. Both were educated in the same school of knavery. Shepherd was the master of the crowd, which derend his orders

Oimstead is an inferior pupil, with the in stincts of his teacher, but without the comlown upon him as a mere creature of his will All the business transactions of Kilbourn Latta, and Oimstead, which have come before the public taking their own awern testimon; original purpose of the Tariff Commission, whose labors, contrary to the expectation of and other statements as the basis of an opin ion, show that they ought to be cracking stone in a penitentiary. Hundreds of poor wretches the inventors of the device, have contributed are immured at Albany, at Auburn, and at different institutions for less cause than thes question. The design of the projectors was to nen are guilty of, in their charges of swindling gain time and atimulate discussion on a report which it was believed would be favorable to the fraud, and perjury against each other in the

protectionists. The result has been disap President Arthur recently appointed J. R. Under any circumstances, there would be West, ex-carpet bagger of Louisiana, a Comgrave obstacles to surmount before reaching nissioner of the District. He left a bad name an agreement, which would themselves create in the Senate, and his career here, since he in oluntarily retired from that body, has excited doubts as to the result. How not to do it be wide distrust. The office was given to him for ing an organized purpose on the part of a conthe sake of the salary.

To associate Olmstead with West would be to siderable body of Republicans understanding each other, and missing no opportunity, the

invest them with the government of the Disprospect for a tariff settlement at the present trict of Columbia, and to furnish opportunities to two adventurers such as no community rould consent to confer, with or without bonds Fortunately there is now little dancer of this WASHINGTON, Jan. 12,-Mr. Murch of Maine has taken great pains to expose the exorbitant charges and profits of the gas monopoly at Washington, which has prospered there for a third of a century, and largely stated that unless Olmstead's nomination was withdrawn he would be confirmed by the Sen ate. That statement was doubtless predicated upon the combination of Ring influences supporting the appointment.
Your correspondent did not justly estimate

competition by charters to other companies have been defeated by sinister influences in Congress. At the last session Mr Murch carried a resolution to avestigate this corporation, but the Sub-Committee he power of THE SUN against the Rings. What the District of Columbia appointed to conduct the in-quiry refused to meet, and thus prevented an exposure of the facts. THE SUN did with the Cradit Mobiliar jobbers and recently with the River and Harbor steal Last week, when the appropriations for the District of ers it has done with Olmstead. Since the ex Columbia were before the House, this subject was re-vived on the item for lighting the public buildings and the city lamps. Mr. Klotzof Pennsylvania made specific posures and the criticism of THE SUN on this disgraceful nomination. Olmstead never has had a chance of being confirmed by the Senate. charges to the effect that John Bailey, Chief Clark of the e, was a large stockholder in and had been a for officer of the gas company, and had influenced leg certain as that of Boss Shepherd was, and by in equally emphatic vote. slation for its advantage.

Mr. Murch embodied this charge in a resolution, which

There are Senators who would gladly vote for Olmstead, and who have many reasons which they would not like to see published for By parliamentary usage, as the mover of a special in quiry, Mr. Murch was entitled to be at the head of it their favor toward him. William R. Chandler especially upon a charge affecting one of the officers of the House chosen by the majority.

Speaker Keifer is wholly indifferent to custom or to drive in the New Hampshire and other Sens tors to his support, because Olmstead could propriety when his action is directed by a partisan or by a personal motive. He wanted to thwart the proposed serve his interests in the market corporation and in other matters if he had the authority investigation and to defeat the purpose of its mover. To do both most effectively he omitted Mr. Murch altogether

of a Commissioner. But since THE SUN opened its batteries say eral Senators have taken the tremors, and they will rejoice at finding a back door open to make their escape. It would gratify their disturbed barrassing situation by sending in another name instead of that of Olmstead. But the people of the District want the nomination brought to a test vote, so that the world may see who has the audacity to support it.

of great value, granted by Congress for the alleged bene-fit of the local community and of the people at large, who have occasion to visit the capital. They are in the hands DR. CARVER CHALLENGES BOGARDU of Rings and the conditions attaching to the charter

For Any Sort of a Shooting Match for from \$1 to \$10,000. From the Courier Journal

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL-Sir: Since my arrival in this country I have been con stantly annoyed by boasts from Capt. Bogardus abou I had no idea of shooting in America, but as Capt. Bo-gardus does not seem inclined to let me rest or have peace, I will give him an opportunity of meeting me in are both strangers. I will shoot him 100 nigeons, thirty yards rise, Gun Club rules to govern for any sum he may name, from \$1 to \$10,000, or I will shoot him 5,000 class balls for any sum on the same conditions, or I will shoot him any kind of a match he may name. I mea business, and if he has the courage he pretends to have, let him come out like a man and shoot. While I am after Capt Bogardus, let me call the attention of a nur ber of gentlemen who live in the South, and who wer so anxious to beat me shooting while I was in England, to the fact that at present I am on the warpath, and will go to any part of this world to shoot with any man that thinks he is my equal. I can heat any man in the world pigeon shooting thirty yards rise, Gun Club rules, for \$0,000 or \$10,000. Dr. W. F. Canvan, FEARGROUT, Jan. 7. Champion Shot of the World.

He is a True Bohemian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Reading bor bilt will be reported. Representative Page is active on the subject, and Congress has not become so good yet as not to be willing to tap the Treasury for six or ten your valuable paper on Sunday last (Jan. 7), we found a nistake in the criticism of the concert given at the Academy of Music, Saturday, Jan. 6, It says that the composer of one of the symphonics, Mr. Anton Dvorak, is Hungarian by birth, and that the symphony is composed of Hungarian songs. We take the liberty to cor-rect these statements. Mr. Anton Dvorak is a native of Bohemia, as he also is a true Czech with his heart and

Bohemia, as he also is a true often with his heart son soul. Again, the symphony in question is composed mainly of Bohemian national sirs. We sek only for a just thing. We would like to see that the works of Bohemian genius when undergoing criticism be recognized as such.

Hoping that you will take this into consideration and correct the false statement, I remain yours respectfully, in order of Narodm Jednota, JOSEPS JANGER, Secretary. BORRHIAN NATIONAL BOCISTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 533 FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The Court.—Post officer are established for fairly, and cattle.

Mr. Wilson—I did not suppose for an instant that cattle got letters

Mr. Ingerant—Oh, yes; they have letters branded on them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Durgner, a sub-contractor of Trinidad, Col., testified that he threw up the work because he had not been paid for four mouths. When he cause to Washington Rerdeil paid him in a draft shared by John B. Miner.

How to Beat the Whiskey Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I believe that every taxpayer in the United States has a vested right in the fifty or eighty millions of dollars due the Government for taxes and interest on whiskey in bond, and ernment for taxes and interest on whiskey in bond, and Congress has no right to ignore, remit, or extend the

Congress has no right to ignore, remit, or extend the time. The bond and the contract will soon be due, and we want the money deposited in the Treasury.

The Senate has passed the bill, and now, if you would turn Tax Suw's light upon that fraud and blow it, nine-tenths of all the taxpayers in the country would appreciate the power of Tax Sux over Congress. For you would be sure to defeat it. You are aware how Congress is now buildozed by men with money to extend the time.

Members of Congress have to buy their places, and therefore they are owned more or less by outside interests.

I begin to think the taient and honesty of the New

York press must make a specialty of enlightening the people as to what is going on in Congress before it is too people as to what is late. Yours truly, WORTH COUNTY

Mayor Edson and the Peddlers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE

Sus of to-day I took special notice of "A Poor Man's Complaint Against a Rich Mayor." The subject has for several days engage! my attention; in fact, since the ordinance has been enforced, and has aroused in me, as ordinance has been enforced, and has aroused in me, as well as others who feel for the poor man, just indignation. I, like "Victim," cry sloud against this outrage upon the poor, who are thus cut of from making as honest living. Are we not making these people yagahonest living. Are we not making these people vagabonds and thieves by such obnoxious laws, inconsistent
with the free spirit of this glorious country? If these
laws were framed by the last outgoing Alderine, as I
think they were, and left to be carried out by the I'emocrais as an oditin upon the party, why not at once aboulab, them, for their purpose miss be obvious to our
present Mayor and the lawmakers? I, therefore, de
mounce the ordinance, and have plenty to back me in it.
Victim: apenke the truth, as I have made it my business to look into the matter. Some have but one dollar's
worth of stock. How can they possibly pay \$5 for the
privilege of making a living out of it, besides being ex
posed to all sorts of weather and misery? A Docton.

New York, Jan. 10.

A Bicyclist's Challenge Accepted. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In The

liamson county was to-day elected Sinte Treasurer on the twenty-second ballot. He is a prominent lawyer of Franklin, and has represented his county in the Legis-lature. Ex-Treasurer Polk is expected here in the morning by way of Memphis. Sun of the 5th I notice a challenge from Mr. Woodsate champion bicyclist of Ireland, in which he says he will ride a bicycle race against me for \$100 or \$200 a side 25 miles, for the championship of America. He names New York as the place for the race, but fails to name neighborhood is now in full progress. Ice that a few days ago was only ten inches thick has increased to thir-teen inches, and in a short time the houses will all be filled. The total number of tons to be harvested at this city, principally from the Hudson River, is 202,509. New York as the place for the race, but fails to name the track—whether Polo grounds, American Institute, or Madison Square Garden. He also names Mr. Rollin son, retired champion bicyclist, as etakeholder. I mild saccept Mr. Woodsade's challenges, and will race him for E200, a side and the championship of America. But I would certainly like to know what track we are going to race on before I send my deposit. I hope to see a reply to this sarty, for then I will send my deposit at once.

John S Penros, Champion Bicyclist of America.

Bostor, Jan. 8. DETROIT, Jan. 12.—The Union mombers of he Legislature held a caucus last evening and after adopting the three-quarters rule, balloted for a candi-date for United States Seinator. On the seventh ballot Byron G. Stout of Pontiac was nominated by 41 votes out of 48.

Declining a Call to the Old South Church. GREENWICH, Jan. 11.-The Rev. George A. Gordon of the Second Congregational Church of this place, who received a flattering call to the pastorate of the Old South Church, Boston, a few weeks ago, has sent a letter declining the call. THE EXECUTION OF OFERDANK.

How the Boy Died-Revolutionary Demon tone by the Riallan Cities

ROMB, Doc. 26, 1882.-The Oittadino d Trieste contains an account of the execution o William Overdank. He was hanged at Trieste on Dec. 20. His sentence was read to him by the military court at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 19th. He listened to the reading without displaying the least emotion. He was taken back to his cell, and placed under the surveillance of two watchmen. The outside of the prison was guarded by soldiers. The boy ate and drank very little during the day, and smoked almost continually. The chaplain of his regiment went to see him several times. rdank refused his ministrations, saying that he was a freethinker, and that he did no elieve in the immortality of the soul. He refused to see any visitors, not even excepting his own mother. At night he slept. His respiration at times was very beavy. His dreams wer hardly peaceful, for occasionally he seemed un asy, and muttered unintelligible words.

At 5 o'clock in the morning Overdank awoke He retained the most perfect self-control. After eating some bread, he drank a cup of soffee and milk and lighted a cigarette. At quarter of 7 he was called out of his cell by the hangman. He was to be strung up in the little yard next to his cell. From his window he could see the workmen erecting his scaffold Soldiers alone witnessed his execution. Employees of the civil court were at hand to be of service if at the last moment a pardon arrived A company of the Archduke Albert Regiment formed a square around the gibbet. As young Overdank arrived at the foot of the scaffold he shivered and turned his head away. A momen afterward he mastered himself, and entirely re gained his self-possession. Mayor Fongarolli read the sentence of death. To the words nun tode durch den strang," he added in Italian, "alla morta sulla forca," Overdank coolly replied, "Si, Signor," He mounted the callows without assistance. After divesting himself of the uniform of the Weber Regiment to which he belonged, he appeared in plain black trousers and a white shirt.

The rope was placed around his neck. He tried to speak, but his voice was drowned in the roll of the drums. His death struggle lasted six minutes. The executioner said that he never saw a young man with more nerve and resolution. The body was taken to the military hospital under an armed escort. A grave was dug in the military cemetery, and after the burial of the body the ground was levelled, so hat the spot where he was buried is unknown The news of the execution created much excitement in this city. The great Italian poot, Giosue Carducci, publishes a stinging comment in the Lega della Democrazia ending with the words. "E maledetto sia l'Imperatore !" He re-called all the sufferings of the Italian patriots.

sil the tears of the Italian mothers, and all the infamies of the Austrian invadors since 1848 and then said that the heart of Overdank ought to be cut in pieces and sent to the Italian cities, as the limbs of the wife of the Levite were sent to the tribes of Israel. would arouse the Italians from their lethargy and Overdank's death would be avenged. Car ducci suggested that Overdank's name should be planted on a banner which should be borne wainst Austria at no distant time in a final settlement of the score against her-a score that includes the death of Menotti, Bassi, and many other Italian martyrs. The Emperor had partly promised Overdank's

other a pardon for her son. It is believed that Victor Hugo's letter advising mercy has tened the boy's doom. The Emperor regarder it as a sort of ultimatum from the Franco-Italian Socialists to the German empire. The military party urged that elemency was out of season in view of the political agitation. Over-

season in view of the political agitation. Over-dank ought to be hanged to show the world that Austria and Germany cared not a rap for Italian threats, and that the question of the cession of Trieste would not be tolerated.

The news of the execution reached Rome on the 22d, after the Are Maria. A crowd gathered around the Chigi Palace on the Pinza Colonna, the residence of the Austrian Ambassador. The the residence of the Austrian Ambassador. The editor of an obscure newspaper made a speech to the multitude, berating the "Austrian assassins" and insulting the Austrian Ambassador. A squad of police appeared, followed by files of soldiers. The crowd dispersed, but gathered again down the Corso, at the Piazza Venezia, where the Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican resides. "Down with the assassins! Down with the despots!" were the cries. Several of the mob were arrested and brought before the courts on the succeeding day. They were wildly cheered on their way to and from the court room.

were wildly cheered on their way to and from the court room.

Triestians living in Rome sent the following telegram to the mother of Overdank:

To Guarpping Oscrigat, Tricate:
Shocked at this fearful misfortune, and admiring the heroic death of our William we predict that Italian mothers and Italian some under the inspiration of such a suit. a spirit, will become the symbols of Italian glory, his Spartan-like death, William lives eternally name will evoke an invincible patriotism and a bi-vengeance. Overdank's fellow students in this city sympa-thized with him and mourn his fate. The words

VINDICATE OVERDANKI

appear everywhere on the walls of the city. The newspapers report that the same words were written in the Gallerie Vittoria Emanuel in Milan, under the Portici of Turin, Genoa, Florence, Naples, and other Italian cities. The walls of the royal palace in Milan bore the following inscription:

ABASSO IL COLONELLO AUSTRIANO!

At Faenza all the stores were closed in sign of mourning. In many of the Italian universities the students draped the national flag in mourning. The Genoese seem to take the lead in these demonstrations. They were the first to ask Victor Hugo's intercession, an intercession which accelerated the fate of the unfortunate young man.

The fact that the Italian police tracked poor Overdank when he was in Rome, and materially sided the Austrians in securing him, especially aggravates the Italians. The newspapers comment bitterly on the condescension of Mr. Depretis. They say that he played the shameful role of an Austrian police officer better even than the old Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, or than the old King of Naples. They ask him whether Italy has become a nation of shari and spics, and whether such debts were imposed when the Emperor of Austrian Colonel while on a visit which will never be returned.

There were renewed demonstrations on the night of the 23d. The police were on the alert. Many arrosts were made in the Playza Colonna. The accused were treated like common thieves. The people were madened and threatening. When Depretis was asked what he was going to do about it he made no reply.

The official press hint that if less noise had been made. Overdank might have been saved. Meantime Mr. Baccelli, the Minister of Public Instruction, is trying to keep the students quiet, and Depretis and Ferrero, Minister of War, have taken measures to repress all robellious disturbances.

The Lega della Democrazia was about to publish a letter written by Overdank before he left Rome. In this letter the boy said that he was willing to die for the cause of freedom. Telegrams addressed to different cities announcing the forthcoming publication of the letter were stopped by the police.

The courts have not sentenced the demonstrants. Those under arrest are greeted with telegram when the surface when they appear at the bar. Their trial will undoubtedly create great excitement. The poet Carducci has started a subscription for a

Intervorthy:
Italians, let us creet a monument to Overdank.
A monument? Not a monument. The vain and stupid language of our times betrayed me.
I wanted to say, Let us mark on overlasting stone our obligations to William Overdank."
Its tossen us his life, saying. "Here is a pledge. Istria belongs to Italy."
Let us answer. "William Overdank we accept! For life, for death!"
We have taken Rome from the Pope. Let us take Triesie from the Emparor.
From this Emperor of the hanged ones.

Campucci.

The news of these demonstrations arrived in Vienna along with the news of what Menabres said to President Greyy about the French and Italian victories in the war with Austria. It produced a profound effect.

Sam Ward on Canvas Backs.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Mr. Del monico's recipe for cooking a canvas back duck is per fect, and the additions suggested by Mr. Leiand and "J. R. K." are admirable, but what that veteran gourmer. Sam Ward, says, must not be lorgesten. "But two per-sons can enjoy a canvas back duck—yoursoif and the duck."

New Yors, Jan 11. Chef de Cuisine, londou Club.

People who Danced this Week. Oraphic reports of the Seventh Regiment Reception, also balls of the "Journeymen Tailors" the "West Side Trotting Association," the "Nonesuch," "Manhattan," and "Willow Grove" Associations, the "Caledonia Club," the "Growlers' Club" of this city, and the

Asthma, or difficulty of breathing, is promptly reme-

SUNDEAMS.

The English failures last year were over

-All the English Cabinet save Mr. Cham--Many persons who think that they canot take ale or beer could do so if they ate less, o

-A very serious encounter, arising out of s snowball fight, lately took place between two regi-ments at Canterbury, England.

-The debt of the United States prior to the war was about ninety million dollars. The the Australian colonies is already fivefold that. .- The famous chestnut tree on Mount Ætna casures 210 feet at its base. Its age is at least six

ears Italy has many renowned trees of this species.

-- English hotel proprietors write to the ondon Daily News that their efforts to prevent guests thinking it necessary to give fees to servants prov tterly unavailing.

The Prince of Wales has been sporting

with Mr. Hamend, a big Norfolk 'Squire, whose mother was the child of Mary Chaworth, of whom Byron wrote that " it had its mother's eyes." -An old law in Holland condemned crim-

mais to be wholly deprived of sait as the severest pun-ishment in that moist country. The effect was that they were a prey to internal parasites. -Fifty years ago there was scarcely a

cathedral in England not more or less out of repair.

Some, notably Ely, were in half ruinous plight. Now
there is scarcely one, including Ely, not in perfect order.

—Sir Edward Thornton, now British Min--Sir Edward Inormion, now british anni-siate to Russia, regrets Washington, possibly all the more in view of the approaching coronation and atten-dant ceremonies, when dynamite and bombs may scat-ter diplomats broadcast.

-When the firm of Calvert & Co., London

brawers, temporarily suspended in 1808, with an indebt-cluess of over \$7,000,000, but yet larger assets, they returned among these latter 350 public houses bound to take no other beer than theirs. -It is thought the great number of suicides

among Germans here is largely due to home-sickness, and, except among Jews, who are exceptionally kind and helpful to one another, an absence of generosity on the part of Germans to suffering compatriots.

—At Lincoln Cathodral there is a beautiful

stained-glass window, made by an apprentice out of recognizing it as superior to any other in the church that, according to tradition, he killed himself.

—Mrs. Wm. J. Florence says that the character of *Hrs. Gen. Gilflory*, the loud and vulgar American woman abroad, in the play of "The Mighty Dollar," is copied from a living model—a tourist whom the actress met in Paris. Her husband witnessed the first perform-

ance, and instantly recognized the likeness. -Capt. White, late of the Eleventh Hussars, had an estate of \$10,000 a year in Ireland, but for three years has scarcely been paid a dollar. This in-volved him in pecuniary troubles which preyed upon his mind until it gave way. Three weeks ago he walked out on a lonely road, and meeting a laboring usan gave

-The great storms are associated in Europe with the deaths of heroes. That about the time of Crom well's death was long remembered, and it was a commo remark among country people when Wellington died "Oh, the rais won't give in until the Duke is buried." In France the deaths of Chanzy and Gambutta have occurred at the time of storm and devastating floods, which

will serve to strengthen the superstit -E. B. J. writes to the London Times that a late dignitary of the Church of England told him how an ardent but simple-minded horticulturist wrote (but received no reply) to the late Bishop Wilberforce to ask whether he could kindly supply him with a rare speci-men of "Saponaria, or soap wort," which he had been informed grew with singular luxuriance in the gardens of the Bishop's palace. The Bishop was familiarly known to the irreverent as "Soapy Sam."

—The Rev. W. H. Hardman of Greenwood,

Neb., preached for a small salary, but managed to save up \$1,000, which he held in readiness for any promising mercantile investment that might offer. He met a man who said that he had \$8,000 worth of goods in a Chicago warehouse, the hidden property of a bankrupt Indiana merchant. These could be bought for 15 per cent of their value, if the sale could be kept a secret. The elergyman parted with his money, and got a due bill for the

merchandise, but he has never been able to find the goods -Nilsson had a costly sore throat in St. Louis. She lost \$1,000-if that really is the price which Louis. She lost at 100—it may really is the price which she receives for each concert—as she was unable to sing on the svening announced for that city. The man-ager was damaged to about the same extent, through the continuance of other expenses and the loss of one day's income. But the heaviest sufferers were the buyers of tickets. They had dealt with speculators, paying an advance of from \$1 to \$5. The manager refunded the regular box office prices, leaving the holders to look to the middlemen for the rest of the money. They look

ed, but did not see it. -The Geneva correspondent of the London Times writes: "Judging by the amount of drink sold, \$50 per head of population (N.B.—A bottle of common brandy can be got for 20 cents). Geneva is about the most drinking city in Europe. After breakfast the Geneva shop-keeper takes a glass of cognac "to brighten him up," toward noon a nip of absinthe or vermouth "to give him an appetite;" about 4 another "to stim thought." A bottle of wine goes with dinner and sup per, and a pelli verre of cognac after each. A "nightcap closes the day. It is a common saying that not one day

exists in Geneva (a city of flats) without a public house -Gov. Butler has introduced a new system of receiving visitors at the Massachusetts State House. His latest predecessors in the Executive office had all callers shown into a large room, where they sat in rows on benches, and the Governor passed rapidly along the lines, disposing of them as quickly as possible. It was thought that in this way each person could be made to see that the Governor's time was valuable, and would therefore excuse his brevity. But Butler has the knack of getting at the pith of a visitor's errand quickly and of shortening the interview without giving offence. Callers hand their cards to his messenger, and nearly verybody is shown in without much delay to the

private office, where he can talk without other auditors -The case of the Montreal boarding house mistress, who resorted to extreme measures to drive out the occupants of a suite of rooms, has been decided against her. She first tried to freeze them out, and then went to the other extreme by letting on the steam until their spartments were too hot; but they defeated one torture with gas sloves and the other by opening the windows. Then starvation was tried, and they had their meals sent up from a neighboring hotel. Next, the furniture was taken away, and they premptly brought in some of their own. As a last resort, the landlady tried the funess of Cayenne pepper and assafœtida, which proved effective. It was now the boarders' turn. They brought an action, charging a conspiracy to commit un lawful acts, and obtained a permanent injunction.

-It was noted in Australia, in her convict days, that the ticket of leavers who sent into trade were much more puncillously hosest than the average tradesman. They fell that they were the objects of tradesman. They fell that they were the objects of jealous notice, and that numbers were waiting to catch them tripping, and exclusin, "Didn't I tell you so:" Looking at the heavy percentage of these men who be-come exemplary citizens and fathers of worthy families. come exemplery cuizens and fainers of wormy randings, it is a matter for profound regret that the system had to be abandoned. The convict in England to-day is, as here, be abandoned. The convect in England to day B, as here, continually driven back against his better self into crime and breeds a criminal family. Australia to day has thousands of citizens wealthy, honored, and highly educated, who but for their fathers having been sent

to the antipodes would be thieves and outcasts.

—Manuel Blasos, commonly called "Old Blares," is a New Mexican gambler, with a portable hell on wheels. This is a car, something like those used by travelling photographers, but is as bright and gay as a travelling photographers, but is as bright and gay as a circus band wagon, and is drawn by six handsome horses. The interior contains a fare table, a rouletto wheel, and other fixtures for gaming. Manuel has sev-eral assistants, and goes from place to place according to the outlook for profitable business. Thus he is sure to appear at every large fair within 200 miles of the Mexiing camp offers inducements, too, and lately he estab-lished himself close to a Texas camp meeting with pecuniary profit. He has the reputation of running square games, and his party goes so well armed that they defy replace.

-Salvini is about to play "King Lear" in Boston for the first time in his life. He says that the play has for many years been an attractive work for him, and that he studied the character thoroughly him, and that he studied the character thoroughly long ago, but has doubted his ability to realize his con-ception of it. "When I conclude to take up a new char-acter," he mays, "I first read the play over carefully twenty, thirty, fifty times, if necessary so that my mind is filled with the story. The great thing is to grass the motive. Having accomplished this, so far as possible, I next inquire into the historical side of the play. In what year is the action laid? Among what peop What were their manners and customs? How did t What were their manners and customs? How did they dress? What was shelr temperament? Having settled these questions, I must firm my attention to a minute study of the speeches of the characters grouped around the one I am to impersonate. This gives me a clear insight into my own role. From the language of the others sight into my own role. From the language of the others I learn how the personage I represent is considered—for the virtues, vices, passions; in fact, all the good and bad qualities of the principal character of a drama are as a rule, much spoken of by those surrounding him. Then I will for effects, turning my attention to the proper and gradual increase of the governing passion or sentiment of the drama, which shall lead with cumulative force up to the climar. to the climax. Finally, I look to the filling in of the alls—the niceties of the inflection, gesture, and all that is included in the comprehensive term 'stage business,' which round out an impersonation and give it finish."

Ningara Social Club " of Hoboken, in to morrow's Sun day Mercury - Adn